



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

SELECTION OF SHEEP.

We have been interested, of late, in looking over the various reports of the several Agricultural Societies and discussions in other places, in regard to sheep. There seems to be an increasing attention to this class of farm stock, and in regard to the best breeds for pasture, as well as for wool.

For fine wool there can be but one question; the Spanish Merino, with its varieties, bears the palm for this purpose. For mutton purposes, there is a wide choice, and the opinion seems to be as various in regard to their quality, as the breeds are numerous.

In the discussions in regard to sheep raising, which were had at one of the evening meetings of the New York State Agricultural Society, during their late Fair, Mr. Pettibone of Vermont, speaking of fine wool sheep, said he did not like excessively gummy sheep, as they are not hardy—their wool being wet. When the gum begins to run in the spring they begin to blanket.

A writer in the last number of the *Rural New Yorker*, under the signature of "Steuben," takes up this subject, and advances many ideas which, according to our limited experience, appear to be very correct and judicious. We have not room to publish his whole article, which is long, and must therefore content ourselves with making an abstract from such parts as suit our present object.

Quoting Mr. Pettibone, he says that he (P.) asserts that those sheep with extremely greasy fleeces should be discarded, as the wool becomes cold and the sheep chilled. "Steuben" agrees that such gummy sheep are not hardy, but attributes this defect, not so much to the wool becoming cold, as to the draft which such an excessive secretion of grease makes upon the system, thereby reducing and weakening it. Such sheep, he says, are unprofitable, as the fat inclines too much to the outside. Besides, such wool is not profitable with the dealers, and they dislike it.

He thinks that an average of 44 lbs. of clean wool to the flock, ought to satisfy any reasonable breeder. He once bought, as a curiosity, the premium fleece taken off at a Sheep Fair, which weighed 30 lbs. and 6 oz. He had it cleaned for the card, and its weight was reduced to 7 lbs. 12 oz.

He advises those who are selecting bucks, not to look so much for grease in the wool, as to a compact, even, fine wool. He also advises to shun bucks who wrinkle on their bodies, as they will be short-lived. Let the shirt, says he, fit snug to the body; a wrinkle or two on the neck, and a good flap across the breast, are well enough. See that your sheep have a stocky form—a pencil-bell-shaped wool coat and long, particularly on the belly, and certainly on the legs, as low as the joints or lower—and then, with good shades and keeping, you will find grease enough at shearing, and they will be pretty sure to have a good constitution.

His remarks in regard to crossing large Leicester bucks with Merinos, are correct, as we know from some accounts we made several years ago in getting a uniform mix with a Dishley buck and Merino ewes. This, he thinks, is getting to "cut before the horse." The process should be reversed, by putting Merino bucks to the large Leicester, or Cotswold ewes, and his reasons for it are these: The Leicester lamb, being large, requires more milk than the Merino, and with his Merino mother is starved for the want of a full stomach. The consequence is, he grows up a stunted sheep, covered with coarse wool; while, on the other hand, the Merino lamb requires a less amount of nourishment, but gets from his Leicester mother a surplus, and he comes up strong and hearty, and invariably with a finer, better staple of wool than the other cross.

After all what "Steuben" (and his name is the best one) and others say, in regard to crossing Merinos and Leicesters, it is a hazardous business for the first few generations at any rate. Some of the lams will be Leicesters or of the coarse wool type, and others of the Merino type. The great object of such breeding seems to be, to get a Merino fleece upon a Leicester body; or, in other words, to get a Merino sheep with its beautiful fine staple, with the strong, robust, capacious body of the coarser breeds. This seems to be "contrary to Nature." The late Charles Vaughan of Hallowell, experimented in this way several years, crossing the Dishley and Merino in various ways. He obtained some finely formed animals, but they could not be relied upon to produce their like. Their progeny would "cry back," as breeders say—some to one side and some to the other. The nearest that any have come to it are the French Merinos, so called, and these have not fleeces of superlative fineness of staple.

HARD WALKS.

It is often an object to have walks in gardens and around houses, firm and free from weeds. Various expedients have been adopted. We believe that the cheapest mode to do this is to mix ashes (leached ashes are as good as any) with a little sand or loam, and dress it well with salt water. The more salt the less weeds. This, by tramping and rolling, soon makes a compact surface. All the experiments of this kind that we have seen, were made with leached wood ashes. Whether coal ashes will do as well we cannot say, but presume they will.

THE BEST HAY PRESS.

A subscriber in New Brunswick wishes to know through the *Farmer*, which is the best hay press now in use. So far as we have any knowledge, the Parallel Lever Hay Press, manufactured and sold by Levi Dederick, Albany, New York, is the best. He makes both the horse power press and the hand press, the price of the latter being \$110. We do not recollect the price of the horse press.

THE DRACUT AMBER GRAPE.

Mr. J. W. Manning, Nurseryman, of Reading, Mass., gives an account in the *Ploughman* of a new seedling grape, which he calls the "Dracut Amber," originating in Dracut, Mass. He says it ripened this season, two weeks before the great frost of October 1st, which destroyed most of the best class of table grapes all through New England. The fact of its ripening ten days before the Concord is a sufficient proof of merit.

It is a strong grower, hardy, great bearer; color, amber or redish tint. Clusters large, generally compact, but sometimes loose. Berries large and slightly oval; holds on the cluster very well. It possesses the fiery character to a moderate extent. It is a good eating grape, but not equal to a well-ripened Concord or Isabella.

It is a superior wine grape, making a large amount of light colored wine in proportion to a given quantity of fruit, which contained nearly four per cent. more sugar or saccharine matter than the Concord grape wine.

I exhibited the fruit at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's annual show in 1860. No mildew was visible upon the leaves or fruit the past unfavorable and wet weather, while of the popular kinds mildewed badly, thereby preventing the fruit from ripening and the wood from maturing.

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.

For some reason not yet known, cream skimmed from milk in cold weather, does not come to butter, when churned, so quickly as that from the same cow in warm weather. Perhaps the pellicles, which form the little sacs of butter in the cream, are thicker and tougher. There are two methods of obviating this trouble in a great degree. One is, to set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm—some say, until a bubble or two rises, or until a skin of cream begins to form on the surface. Another mode recommended, is to add a table spoonful of salt to a quart of cream when it is skimmed. Cream thus prepared, will generally come to butter in a few minutes when churned. It is thought the salt acts upon the coating of the butter globules and makes them tender, so that they break readily when beaten by churning.

ECONOMICAL ENTOMOLOGY.—NO. 6.

Of the first of spring insects, and the last to disappear in autumn, are the ants. Our limits cannot permit us to do justice to these most interesting insects; so many species—of such vast numbers of individuals—of such marvelous instincts—almost human in their reasoning qualities; and then all the curious traits of their interior and exterior life. We speak of them as if discussing the manners and customs of some nation. Each species has its own style of architecture—its standing army—slave population—its own peculiar habits; while the similarity that runs through all the minor domestic details of their existence shows that they are all species of one great family.

We have red ants, black ants and yellow ants; so there are red, white and black men. There are blind ants; so there are blind men. Like men, ants are social; live in cities above and beneath the ground; so there are ascetics, hermits ants. Nations migrate, so do ants. Nations have their historians, so have ants. Nations propose to give some of the results of their observations.

Like bees, there are male, female and neuter ants; but the female ants are very numerous, while there is but one queen bee in a hive. The females are largest, the neuters, smallest. The wingless ants that we see every day, so active and busy, are neuters. They carry on the affairs of the nest; are architects, builders, masons, miners and "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Should there be any breach made in their holes they rush out to fill it up. Should their enemies attack them, they throw away spade and shovel, take to their jaws and drive off the intruders. They are housewives, nurses, men-servants and maid-servants; and no more faithful ones are to be found in the world. So that the sole end of the other two sexes is the preservation of the species.

For three years we have been fortunate enough to witness the swarming of the ants. On the warmest, mildest day in the first fortnight of September, we noticed, late in the afternoon, perhaps an hour before sundown, the air full of insect hosts rising and falling in countless numbers over garden, woodland and field. It was an interesting sight, the sunbeams struggling through those solid ranks of insect life, and all so silently hovering—not a hum ringing out this side or that side of the air. Looking around on the ground we saw the ants' holes busy with males and females issuing forth and rising up into the air. The neuters evidently entering into the spirit of the scene ran about in great excitement, though seeming to have nothing particular to do. Before the sun had set, these vast hosts had disappeared. The males were not to be seen; a few female survivors were running about in the path, their wings out or torn off by their own jaws. These are the founders of new colonies.

In some places they select for the future habitation of their young, they lay their small, white, cylindrical eggs, which are constantly watched and cared for by the neuters. They are entomological hatching machines. They never, for a moment, cease licking with their tongues or passing through their mouths in order to keep moist the eggs, which have been perceived actually to grow larger under this process, until they become nearly the size of the larva, which come forth in a fortnight after the eggs are laid. And now the same care is exercised towards the helpless grubs, who are fed with a liquid food from the mouths of the neuters.

These grubs, which are short, thick, white, feeble and tapering at each end, with a small head bent down on the breast, are soon transformed into pupae, which resemble the future insect almost exactly, only the wings and limbs, or, if neuters, the limbs and feelers alone, are bent close to the body. Some species spin a cocoon just before changing, while others remain naked. And now the pupa is daily developing the form of the mature ant, and just at the appointed time, by a marvellous quality of

their instinct, by which they can judge of the proper moment, the neuters cut a hole through one end of the pupa case. The pupa pushes its way out of the hole, divests itself of the thin pellicles that wrapped it, moves out its feet one by one, jerks out its feelers, tries its wings, which the air dries and lightens, and then soars off.

We have house ants, those little rascals that swarm about sweet things, that pay their court to sugar bowls, and dispute with flies the right to molasses pitchers. Are we not constantly treading upon their nests in the walks and paths? Some seem to gain wisdom by experience and build their houses in cracks and crevices among stones or under sticks and boards, or in the tall grass, out of harm's way. Then the larger blackish phorid throw out galleries in pine stumps. Others hollow up hillocks and make underground passages in the sand or clay. Some make their nests on reeds some distance from the ground, or attach them to the limbs and leaves of trees, constructed out of thin lamina of cowdung, moulded into form by their own jaws. Others make their globular nests of the hairs of plants. An ant in New South Wales builds its nest of hardened clay eight or ten feet high.

Not all ants frequent sugar bowls. They are carnivorous, blood-thirsty creatures. We may infer this from their enormous jaws. They prey on one another, and on other insects. The bulldog pertinacity with which they will attack creatures much larger than themselves, is amusing. In seizing hold of the leg of a large bee, for example, they will suffer the bee to move off with head and jaws still holding on, while the trunk and limbs are *in statu quo*; in the same predicament as the dog which Paddy tied to the railroad train. They are very destructive to trees, boring their trunks, extending their burrows through and through the sound wood, not only of diseased but healthy trees. So they gnaw the blades of corn to lap up the sap flowing from the incision.

Their attacks, in this manner, upon the sugar cane is the island of Grenada, put a stop to the cultivation of the plant. A reward of a hundred thousand dollars was offered for the best mode of exterminating them. We cannot appreciate the injury they do in those tropical climates. Of their wars, their frolics and herds, and their system of slavery, so strange in these "feeble folk," we must speak at another time. P.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Mr. Editor:—This new cereal is attracting considerable attention, and all facts relating to its culture are of interest and value in determining whether, all things taken into consideration, it will prove worthy of general cultivation. Most of us have, as it is, perhaps, proper we should have, a prejudice against innovation, particularly in the form of highly-puffed seeds and plants, and undoubtedly this grass will not prove an exception; but the true value of this or any other seed or plant will not be changed by the praises of interested parties, or the opposition of ignorant or misinformed persons, but if experience should prove it to be valuable it will succeed in spite of aid or hindrance.

Hungarian grass (*Mohr de Hongrie*), is said to be a native of Hungary, in Europe, and has been disseminated in the United States by the Patent Office and by immigrants to the Western States, upon whose rich soil it is highly productive. It is an annual, belonging to the millet family, and so strongly does the seed resemble that of the common German millet (*Panicum Germanicum*), that the latter is often sown as the true Hungarian grass. The difference between it and the common millet lies in the fact that the millet ear produces but one stalk and head from each seed, whereas the Hungarian grass produces from two upward. I counted twenty full-grown and ripened heads from one seed. As many as seventy heads and stalks have been grown from one seed. It more closely resembles the so-called, "hardy grass" than any other, until the time of heading out and blooming, when the head or spike assumes a deep reddish brown color which continues until it is ripe, when the head is of a bright yellow; the head of the "hardy grass" is green in color until ripe, when it is a dirty, faded yellow. The heads of the Hungarian are very close seated, slightly oval in shape. The seed is very rich in oil and valuable for horses, hogs, poultry and all kinds of stock. The fodder when fed with the heads on is superior to timothy and equal to sheep food; after the seed is taken out it is equal to timothy—cattle are fond of it. It is cultivated the same as oats or barley, requiring, if grown for seed, ten quarts per acre; if for fodder, about twelve quarts per acre. It may not be sown until the hurry of spring's work is over, and have time for maturing—harvested the same as any grass. If it is for fodder it should be harvested when in blossom or when the spikelet has assumed its brownish hue; if it is for seed it should remain until the heads are of a bright golden color.

The following statement of an experiment with this grass, upon a small scale, will give some idea of its productiveness, &c. In 1859 I sowed the seed from two heads of Hungarian grass, received from Iowa, which produced one quart of seed. This year, 1860, nearly a quart of seed was sown on the 22nd of May, upon a piece of ground 110 feet long by 20 feet wide, or about one-twentieth of an acre, and harvested the 18th of September, producing, before threshing, three hundred pounds of fodder, from which was threshed sixty quarts of seed. The ground upon which it was sown was in potatoes the preceding year, and all the manure applied this year was one bushel of Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, which was used, part at the time of seeding and part after the grass was a couple inches high. As the soil was only under an average degree of cultivation, the product may be considered a fair test of its productiveness, which would be three tons per acre of fodder, and over 35 bushels of seed per acre. Part of this seed is for distribution. Any one wishing for a sample to test the coming year, can be supplied by sending stamps for prepaying postage, &c.

G. E. BRACKETT.

Belfast, Me., Oct. 1860.

"CORN," remarks the editor of the *Ploughman*, "wants warm soils, with manure near the surface, thoroughly harrowed in. Cultivate often between the rows. Cut the tops and shock them by the 10th of September."

THE FARMING INTEREST.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent "S. N. T.," who dates at Hampden, asks the question: "Is farming in Maine profitable?" He also intimates that his crops of oats and barley are not so abundant as the present year as might be desired. But perhaps the cause may be attributed to the severity of the drought. He also refers to some remarks of your correspondent "S. N. T.," and says that "he cannot put his hand upon a man in this State who has accumulated any considerable amount of property by farming alone." But could the gentleman examine the tax-bills in some of our best farming towns, and see the amounts of assessments levied upon some wealthy farmers who have made the cultivation of the soil their chief business, he might be inclined to qualify his assertion.

It is too much to say that our agriculture is, at this time, what we wish it to be; and we cannot expect that every farmer will, under the circumstances, be highly prosperous in his affairs. Farmers, as well as other men, are sometimes compelled to struggle with difficulties and obstacles. But improvements have been begun among us, and a zeal awakened, which speaks well for the future. It has been intimated that our facilities for prosecuting commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, will at length give an impetus highly advantageous to the farming interest.

It has been asserted that science lays the foundation of everything truly valuable in agriculture. But even here of successful farmers who have never claimed to be men of science. Let us ask, What is science? Is it not the result of reasoning—or thought? Well, the farmers we have spoken of must have been thinking the wisdom of the island of Gull, and the prosperity—and the moment they began to think, they came within the bounds of science.

We have at least a few farmers who are making, as we may say, successful improvements; and what of these examples? May we not predict that, as a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, improvements will become general. We have spoken of a zeal which has been awakened, and undoubtedly, at no distant day, we shall see results which may be even astonishing.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Oct. 1860.

PNEUMONIA.

Mr. Editor:—I am sorry that your diffidence of your own ability to convince, should lead you so hastily to "deliver me over to hardness of heart" and "willful unbelief," for I assure you that no man's argument would be heeded with more respect than your own, taking into view your official experience, though I am not aware that you have had an opportunity to see anything of the disease in your own State. I frankly confess that I have seen nothing of it, and hope I never shall. At the same time, I must protest against the wisdom of which had been in any manner in contact with those that were diseased, should be forth with killed. Such was the action at first, of the Massachusetts Commissioners. Such was the ground taken in the Legislature, when the matter was agitated there. It was taken up at the head of the session, and, to say the least, was pressed through without sound discretion.

Essex Co., Mass., Oct. 12, 1860.

NOTE. We saw enough of the disease, or rather the effects of it, to satisfy us of its virulence and the necessity of great caution and watchfulness in guarding against its approach. All is not yet known in regard to its character and its *modus operandi* that ought to be, and whether the *expensive* tuition in regard to it, that the old Bay State is passing through, will result in much more knowledge than we now have, remains to be seen.—Ed.

CARROTS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Mr. Editor:—I should like to make a few inquiries concerning carrots, through your columns. I have raised the long orange carrot for a number of years back, for horses and milk cows. The past season I was advised to sow white instead, and they grew larger and were as good for stock. I sowed a part of each kind on the same piece of ground—found the white gave the best crop. What I would like to know is: What is the difference between them in value, for feeding to horses and cows? and will the tops make cows give in milk? I always feed the tops, but don't see as the cows give much more milk for it. Some tell me that the tops will dry a cow up.

Yours truly,

MACIAS, Oct. 22, 1860.

HARVESTING BEANS.

It seems to be supposed by some, that beans should remain in the field until gathered, until they are fully ripe and ready to shell out. Experience shows that this is neither necessary nor wise. Watch for the time when the leaves of the plant begin to turn yellow, and the pods have become plump and hard. Then pull and stack them in the field loosely, putting a few stones or cross-pieces of wood underneath each stack, to keep the bottom tier dry, and to promote ventilation of the whole. Do not forget to stake them firmly to prevent the stacks from blowing over.

Beans so managed, will ripen a good deal after being gathered, and will command a much higher price in market than if they had been left standing longer, and so been nipped by the frost, and dragged and soaked in the mud. Let them remain thus stacked until dry enough for threshing.—Am. Agriculturist.

BOILED CORN FOR FOOD.

Wm. Van Loon, writing to the *Prairie Farmer* says that he has practiced feeding boiled corn to his stock and hogs, and is "satisfied that he saves half his grain and gains as much more in time." That one bushel of corn on the cob boiled, will produce as much pork as two fed raw, and in half the time. In one experiment he fed three bushels of boiled corn, per day, to 27 hogs, for ten days. The average gain was two pounds per day. He then fed the same lot of hogs on three bushels of raw corn per day for twenty days—they gained a mere trifling over one pound per day. These small young hogs—larger ones would have fared better.

BURYING ROOTS, CABBAGES, &c.

If proper precautions are used, there is no safe way to preserve potatoes and the various root crops for spring use, and even apples, than to bury them.

Potatoes must not be frozen. Select a dry and sheltering position, and dig a hole one foot or more in depth. If twenty bushels or less, make a round hole, but if more, make a trench about four feet wide, and of any desired length. Cover well with straw and one foot or more of earth, well beaten with the spade. Secure perfect drainage for all the water that may accumulate in the trench about the heap. Before the weather becomes extremely cold, cover the heap with potato tops or other coarse litter, so as surely to exclude the frost. Potatoes kept in this way will be found of the finest quality when opened in the spring. Carrots, mangolds, and turnips will not suffer from slight degrees of frost. The pit may be more shallow, and the covering less. Hard frosts destroy them, but too great heat causes them to sprout. Secure ventilation of the pits by making holes in the side of the heap, slanting upwards, with the shovel handle. These should be closed before extreme cold weather. Or bunches of straw may be inserted near the top, the earth being packed around them. Apples and turnips will bear considerable freezing if they are kept covered till the frost comes out. But it is better when winter has fairly set in to cover the heap with coarse manure or litter, than to trust to their freezing and thawing. With a coat of spew of six inches we have little to fear in the most severe and long continued cold. Cabbages may be buried in a narrow trench, making only two or three rows of plants. They may be set upright, with earth covering the whole stem, or they may be inverted, wrapping the inner loose leaves around the heads. They will endure more frost than any of the roots, except the rutabaga, as the more hardy kinds are not injured even in the open garden at a temperature of 20°.

We should defer burying them till late in November as the season will allow. They come out beautifully fresh in the spring. With proper care there is little risk in this disposing of those crops which cannot be accommodated in our cellars.

Apples which are hard, sour, and even astringent and good keepers, will improve in flavor and come out more tender and fresh than if kept in a cellar. The superabundant crop this year may in part be well disposed of, for we may be sure of getting a good price for all that are sound and of good quality in the spring. The heaps may well contain about ten bushels, as steep as they will lie; two bushels of straw, and half an hour's labor, and they may be trusted till spring.—Homestead.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

"How is it you raise so large and nice onions?" I asked of an Iowa farmer, as I was sitting at table with him, and observing some of the "Well," said he, "we sprout the seed with boiling water, and then plant it early and in good ground."

"Sprout the seed in boiling water!" I exclaimed, inquiringly. "What do you mean, sir, by that?" "Not boiling water kill the seed?" "Not at all," he replied; "but it will sprout them in one minute's time."

"It will! It looks incredible!" I replied with surprise. "Will you try it," he replied, grinningly, "when the time comes to plant, and you'll find it just as I tell you."

And sure enough when spring came, and my neighbor was about planting his onion seed, and being present, I said: "Jewell, last winter, there was a man told me in Iowa, that to pour boiling water on black onion seed would sprout it in one minute. Suppose you try it?"

"Very well," said he. And taking the tangle-kettle boiling from the stove he poured the water thus boiling on the seed, which he had in a tangle. Looking closely at it for a moment, he exclaimed, "My conscience! You have told me right. Only look a-there."

I looked, and behold, the little sprouts, about as large as horse hairs were shooting out of the opened ends of the seeds! He did not retain the water on the seed above three seconds, and in less than one-half minute after it was poured off, the sprouts were projecting from the seeds.

My Iowa friend assured me that this process would advance the growth of the onion from two to three weeks beyond the ordinary method of planting without sprouting. Try it gardeners and farmers, much may be gained by it.—Correspondent *Dollar Paper*.

COMFORTS FOR COWS.

Now that the cold season is setting in, let the cows, especially the milk-givers, have all needful attention. They should be well housed and well fed. The stables should be just moderately warm, well ventilated, clean, and provided with suitable bedding.

Then, as to fodder: part of this, of course, should be straw and hay and corn-stalks; but to expect cows to give much milk on such lean food is folly. Favor them with mashes of chopped roots, of cut straw, or stalks mixed with meal of some kind. A favorite "mash" for cattle, with a friend of ours is this: Cut up hay, or straw, or stalks, in pieces not more than an inch, or inch and a half long, put the provender in a tub or tight box, and pour boiling water upon it; then sprinkle on a little salt, and cover the whole with a little bran or meal to keep the steam in. When cold, feed it in mashes of a bushel at a time. Good as this is, it should be varied from time to time, for cows like variety, as well as men. Cows should be salted two or three times a week. In mild weather they should range by day in a commodious yard, protected on two sides, at least, by covered sheds. And this yard should have a penstock of running water, or a trough kept full from a good pump; the first is the best.

VETERINARY PHYSICIANS WANTED.

Every farmer should rejoice that Veterinary science is taking its proper place among the professions. But we need ten men skilled in this branch of study, where we now have one. If properly located, they would find it a paying business. Here is a fine field open to our young men, and one worthy of the highest order of talent.

County Shows.

KENNEBEC SOCIETY.

Premiums Awarded.

On Horses. Elijah Kimball, Winthrop, 1st premium on stallions, \$4; Benj. Philbrick, Mt. Vernon, 2d do., \$3; M. Gove, Readfield, 3d do., 2; Josiah Brown, Vienna, 4th premium on mares, \$3; S. G. Fogg, Readfield, 1st do. on family horse, \$5; John W. Wentworth, do., 2d do., 2; Josiah Brown, Vienna, 1st do. on breeding mares, \$5; John W. Wentworth, do., 2d do., 2; Josiah Brown, Vienna, 1st do. on 1-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 2-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 3-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 4-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 5-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 6-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 7-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 8-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 9-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 10-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 11-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 12-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 13-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 14-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 15-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 16-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 17-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 18-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 19-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 20-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 21-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 22-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 23-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 24-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 25-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 26-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 27-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 28-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 29-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 30-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 31-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 32-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 33-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 34-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 35-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 36-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 37-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 38-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 39-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 40-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 41-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 42-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 43-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 44-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 45-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 46-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 47-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 48-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 49-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 50-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 51-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 52-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 53-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 54-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 55-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 56-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 57-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 58-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 59-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 60-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 61-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 62-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 63-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 64-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 65-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 66-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 67-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 68-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 69-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 70-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 71-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 72-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 73-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 74-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 75-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 76-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 77-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 78-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 79-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 80-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 81-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 82-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 83-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 84-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 85-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 86-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 87-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 88-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 89-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 90-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 91-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 92-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 93-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 94-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 95-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 96-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 97-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 98-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 99-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 100-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 101-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 102-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 103-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 104-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 105-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 106-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 107-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 108-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 109-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 110-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 111-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 112-year old colts, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1st do. on 113-year old colts,



THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

VOLUME XXII.
OF THE
MAINE FARMER.

THE MAINE FARMER will continue its twenty-second volume on the 20th of December, 1890, printed upon new type through-out and with a new and appropriate vignette heading. By a different arrangement of its columns the amount of reading matter in the paper will also be largely increased.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

The paper is published by the Maine Farmer Association, and is the only agricultural and family newspaper in Maine. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know. It is published for the farmer, and contains all the news and information that the farmer needs to know.

NOVEMBER.

November has been called, oftentimes, the gloomy month—a month in which Frenchmen have the blues and Englishmen hang themselves. However this may be, a live Yankee need not follow their examples. Indeed, we think there is little necessity for cautioning him on that score, for he will readily see that such management doesn't pay, and you will hardly catch him embarking in any business that hasn't the promise to pay attached to it.

This month is to the year what the dusk of the evening is to the day—the twilight of the season. Hence it is necessary to be drawing the territorial operations of the farm to a close, and getting ready for the morrow-season which is fast approaching. We presume all the crops are gathered, unless it be the rare hags flat turnips or mangel wurtzels. These will be taken in before the ground freezes and placed in convenient places for feeding out in midwinter. In England, where the winters are not so rigorous, and where the ground does not freeze so deep and solid as with us, and the snows are not so deep and abiding, they do not gather all their flat turnips, but leave them for the cattle to graze upon during the mild days of their winter. There is some advantage in this, but after all, not so much as at first sight would appear. We know that feeding turnips to the cattle during the Fall on turnips is turning them into the fields, is a wasteful and slovenly practice. The cattle do not eat the whole, and they will in, beside, a large amount of dirt with them.

Plowing now demands our attention, and as the days are cool, oxen and horses can work better than in August, when the days are longer and the weather is warmer.

Those who have abundance of compost, cannot do better than to give a dressing of it to their mowing grounds by spreading it on broadcast before the fall rains come to too powerfully.

The Yankee custom of having Thanksgiving-day on the last Thursday of the month, seems to make it also necessary to attend a little more closely to the fattening of the pigs and the poultry, and to the feeding of the beef and the mutton, in order that Thanksgiving-day may be a feast of fat things.

A little attention to these things always pays, somehow or other, and makes gloomy November not so very gloomy after all.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. The editor of the *Macmillan*, having probably got tired of keeping the political pot boiling—now there is no longer any necessity for it—and desirous of turning public attention to something useful, comes out in his last paper with an excellent suggestion for the consideration of the farmers of Washington County. The value of the suggestion, however, is by no means confined to that section of the State. It might be adopted by all our County Agricultural Societies, and the good results of this bringing together for a week during the winter in some central location, the obedient and intelligent farmer and stock grower, for mutual discussion of the topics of their calling, can scarcely be over-estimated. We hope the subject may be taken into consideration and promptly acted upon. Let the three Societies of Penobscot, and of Kennebec, the four of Somerset, the two of Oxford, of Franklin, of Aroostook, the single Societies in the other counties, come together in the manner proposed, and let their deliberations and discussions be made public, so that others, who have not the privilege of attendance upon the meetings, may be profited by the sayings and doings therein.

The following is the suggestion of the *Republican*: "We have now in Washington County, three Agricultural Societies, all flourishing, and all exerting a very beneficial effect upon the farming industry and general prosperity of the State. To increase their efficiency and usefulness, and to make a pleasant occasion for the assembling together of our fellow-citizens from all parts of the County, we respectfully propose a Convention at Machias of the three Agricultural Societies of the County on the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of January next. The session of the Supreme Court will bring here then nearly fifty per cent of all the lawyers, judges, and jurists, and an equal number as attorneys, county officers, witnesses and litigants. To ensure an attendance however of practical and sagacious farmers, who are not always jurors and not often parties in court, we propose that the Executive Committee of each Society shall appoint ten delegates of those who would not otherwise attend, and pay them one dollar per day to cover their expenses out of the Societies' funds. We propose that the President of the Convention, the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

First evening—Fruit Culture. The Ex-Committee of the oldest Society, as soon as may be, shall engage members of their own Society to prepare written essays on these subjects not to exceed thirty minutes in length, to be followed by general discussion.

Second evening—Subject, Draining. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Third evening—Subject, Horses. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Fourth evening—Subject, Sheep. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Fifth evening—Subject, Poultry. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Sixth evening—Subject, Cattle. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Seventh evening—Subject, Farm Management. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Eighth evening—Subject, Farm Machinery. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Ninth evening—Subject, Farm Labor. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Tenth evening—Subject, Farm Products. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Eleventh evening—Subject, Farm Improvements. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Twelfth evening—Subject, Farm Education. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Thirteenth evening—Subject, Farm Hygiene. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Fourteenth evening—Subject, Farm Art. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Fifteenth evening—Subject, Farm Science. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Sixteenth evening—Subject, Farm Literature. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Seventeenth evening—Subject, Farm Music. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Eighteenth evening—Subject, Farm Games. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Nineteenth evening—Subject, Farm Sports. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Twentieth evening—Subject, Farm Festivals. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Twenty-first evening—Subject, Farm Amusements. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Twenty-second evening—Subject, Farm Entertainment. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

Twenty-third evening—Subject, Farm Reception. The Ex-Committee of the Society of the oldest Society shall be President of the Convention, and the Presidents of the two other Vice Presidents, that the Secretaries of the three Societies shall be Secretaries, and that the order of the several Executive Committees or Directors shall be the general Business Committee. The Sessions to be afternoon and evening only. As a programme of business for the Convention, we suggest the following:

THE FIRST SALMON.

Our friends of the Waterville *Mail* grieve sadly over the fact that the first salmon which succeeded in passing the new fish-way, has found its way into the maw of some voracious outsider. We sympathize with our brethren in their sorrow. We had hoped ere this to have cooily nestled our feet under their mahogany and discussed with them and brother Rowell the merits of that first salmon. But the envious fates have otherwise willed it—and we resign ourselves cheerfully again to our humble editorial fate. But see how eloquently and how touchingly our brethren discourse upon the subject:

"Killed, did we say? Not only killed, but afterwards eaten. Yes—with sorrow and indignation we make the record—this adventurous messenger who had been sent to sea, and who in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

Oh, that this wail could have fallen into the hands of the gold-hearted and sagacious Crook, instead of a return to sea, which in a few short months would have been ten thousand, was wickedly and foolishly killed and eaten. Alas! alas! a repetition of the old folly of sacrificing the golden future for the beggarly present—Eau selling his birthright for a pittance of pottage—Hungry greed killing the golden egg!"

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The public mind has been a good deal occupied lately with the brilliant program of the Prince of Wales through the British Provinces and the United States. Perhaps not many of our readers are old enough to remember the somewhat eccentric and scandalous history of a former Princess of Wales—the prodigal wife of a former prodigal monarch of England. We refer to Caroline of Brunswick, who became the wife of George the Fourth, while he was Prince of Wales, but separated from him within a year of their marriage. The marriage on his part, we are told was neither from love nor motives of State policy, but simply to get his debts paid. That accomplished, the Prince was anxious to procure a divorce, and brought charges of infidelity against his wife, which, however well founded, came with an ill grace from one who was in no respect a pattern of morality himself.

This scandalous state of things continued for nearly a quarter of a century, until George IV. ascended the throne in 1820, when the matter was brought before the House of Lords—the Queen was put upon trial, Lord Brougham appearing in her defence, and nominally convicted of the charges made against her, but no further legal action was taken, and she shortly after died.

For several years before the accession of her husband to the throne, she travelled under the title of the Princess of Wales in various parts of Europe and the East, and living, with congenial associates, a sort of free and easy life, apparently in utter disregard of public opinion, and sometimes even of the requirements of common decency.

We happened one day last week to stumble upon an ancient copy of the *Hallowell Gazette*, dated, Nov. 12, 1816, in which, by an odd coincidence, we found the following article copied from the *National Intelligencer*, giving a highly diverting account of the arrival of this Princess of Wales at Tunis. The account contrasts so refreshingly with the elaborate descriptions which have been given of the travels of the present Princess of Wales, and the refined and generous attentions which have been everywhere shown to him, that we cannot resist the temptation to copy it:

"The PRINCESS OF WALES. On the arrival of the Princess of Wales at Tunis in a small palace, (which she had chartered for the purpose of visiting the different parts of the Mediterranean,) she was escorted to the British Consular house by the Consul of the different nations residing there, when a bow from Her Royal Highness informed them that she wished to be alone. A few days after her arrival, she was visited by the British Consul, who was accompanied by a French Consul, and a German Consul. Her dress was of a scarlet velvet, richly trimmed, and lower before and behind than the dress of a queen, and was covered with a pair of red morocco boots, which came above the knees; on her head she wore a kind of bonnet, made of purple velvet, and scalloped to resemble a crown, with 30 feathers, about 18 inches long.

"She is remarkably fat and short; braces herself up very tight with corsets; wears her breasts, her arms, and her back very much exposed; she wears a crown, which is curled at the sides nearly as high as the top of the bonnet; artificial eye-brows, (nature having denied her any,) and false teeth.

"Her suite consisted of a German Baron, about six feet three inches high, and every way proportioned, whom she had taken from the ranks of some German regiment; an Italian Count and Countess, the latter young and handsome; two English officers of ordinary appearance and manner; a band of music, and a few domestics.

"She appears very ignorant and coarse in her manners, and indelicate in her conversation. She made many inquiries respecting America, and, among others, if it was not very hot in Canada? And was very much surprised to learn that it was also sometimes cold. She walks, bows, twirls her stick, and gesticulates like a man; and after visiting the Harem, spoke of the outcasts there with respect. As regards her husband, she said that he had in some respects a stronger claim to the title of Grand Seigneur, than any other man in the world.

"She visited the ruins of Carthage, and although she did not see her carriage, she preferred riding on a jack-ass, with one slave leading, another driving him along. The Italian Countess rode a straddle on horse-back, having short petticoats, loose pantaloons. The other attendants were some on horse, some on mules, and some on asses, followed by an immense parade of Turks and Moors, who

